abcam

ab239366

Anti-HIF1 beta antibody [EPR23106-55]

Recombinant | RabMAb | 20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR23106-55
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.516 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IP

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/30
Notes	-

Species	Human

Dilution info	1/30
Notes	-

ChIP

Not recommended

Species	Human, Mouse
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/1000
Notes	-

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/1000
Notes	-

IHC-P

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/100

Notes	-

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/500
Notes	-

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/500
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information ARNT

Function

Required for activity of the AHR. Upon ligand binding, AHR translocates into the nucleus, where it heterodimerizes with ARNT and induces transcription by binding to xenobiotic response elements (XRE). Not required for the ligand-binding subunit to translocate from the cytosol to the nucleus after ligand binding (PubMed:34521881). The complex initiates transcription of genes involved in the regulation of a variety of biological processes, including angiogenesis, hematopoiesis, drug and lipid metabolism, cell motility and immune modulation (Probable). The heterodimer binds to core DNA sequence 5'-TACGTG-3' within the hypoxia response element (HRE) of target gene promoters and functions as a transcriptional regulator of the adaptive response to hypoxia (By similarity). The heterodimer ARNT:AHR binds to core DNA sequence 5'-TGCGTG-3' within the dioxin response element (DRE) of target gene promoters and activates their transcription (PubMed:28396409).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks

Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	HIF1 beta also known as ARNT (Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor Nuclear Translocator) plays an important role in cellular response to low oxygen levels. It partners with HIF1 alpha to form the hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) complex. This beta subunit has a molecular weight of approximately 90 kDa and expresses ubiquitously in many cell types across different tissues. As part of the HIF complex HIF1 beta acts as a critical transcriptional regulator during hypoxic conditions.
Biological function summary	HIF1 beta regulates the expression of genes involved in adaptation to hypoxia. It functions as a dimerization partner in the HIF complex joining with HIF1 alpha or other proteins in the PAS superfamily to activate transcription of target genes. These genes are important for processes like angiogenesis metastasis and energy metabolism helping cells adapt to oxygen-deprived environments. The protein's interaction mainly influences cellular responses to hypoxia supporting tissue survival and function under stress.
Pathways	The involvement of HIF1 beta in the cellular hypoxia response is significant. It engages in the HIF pathway interacting closely with HIF1 alpha promoting the transcription of hypoxia-responsive genes when oxygen levels drop. This process integrates with larger pathways like the VEGF signaling pathway vital for blood vessel formation. Moreover its connection to ARNT serves motivation in the

regulation of circadian rhythms showing the protein's broad relevance in cellular regulation.

Associated diseases and disorders

HIF1 beta has associations with cancer and ischemic conditions. Aberrant activation of the HIF pathway where HIF1 beta is an important component can drive tumor progression through increased angiogenesis and metabolic reprogramming connecting it indirectly to VEGF. In ischemia altered gene expression mediated by HIF1 beta can influence tissue response to low oxygen contributing to disease pathology. Therefore targeting HIF1 beta might offer potential therapeutic avenues for these conditions.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

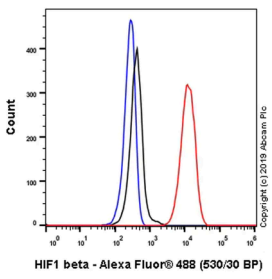
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

7 product images

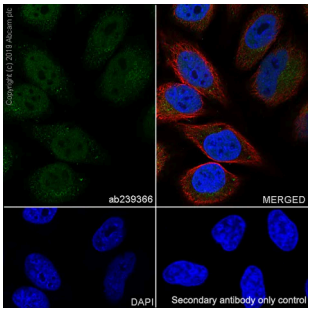


Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-HIF1 beta antibody [EPR23106-55] (ab239366)

HIF1 beta Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-HIF1 beta antibody

Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde fixed, 90% methanol permeabilized HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labelling HIF1 beta with ab239366 at 1/500 dilution (Red) compared with a Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730, Black) isotype control and an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary

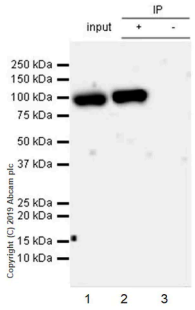
antibody) (Blue). A Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077) at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-HIF1 beta antibody [EPR23106-55] (ab239366)

HIF1 beta Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-HIF1 beta antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labelling HIF1 beta with ab239366 at 1/500 dilution, followed by ab150077 AlexaFluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (Green). Confocal image showing mainly nuclear and weakly cytoplasmic staining in HeLa cell line. ab195889 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (Red). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue). Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is ab150077 AlexaFluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit secondary at 1/1000 dilution.



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-HIF1 beta antibody [EPR23106-55] (ab239366)

HIF1 beta was immunoprecipitated from 0.35 mg HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysate with ab239366 at 1/30 dilution (2ug in 0.35mg lysates). Western blot was performed on the immunoprecipitate using ab239366 at 1/1000 dilution. VeriBlot for IP Detection Reagent (HRP) (ab131366) was used at 1/5000 dilution.
Lane 1: HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysate 10ug

Lane 2: ab239366 IP in HeLa whole cell lysate

Lane 3: Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) instead of ab239366 in HeLa whole cell lysate

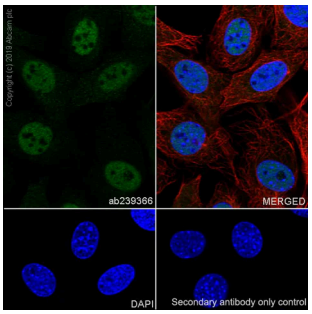
Blocking and dilution buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Exposure time: 3 min.

All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-HIF1 beta antibody [EPR23106-55] (ab239366)

Predicted band size: 87 kDa

Observed band size: 87 kDa

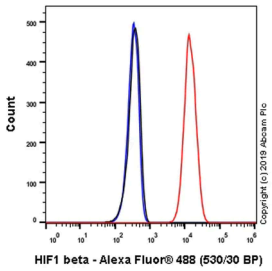


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-HIF1 beta antibody [EPR23106-55] (ab239366)

HIF1 beta Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-HIF1 beta antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized NIH/3T3 (mouse embryonic fibroblast) cells labelling HIF1 beta with ab239366 at 1/100 dilution, followed by ab150077 AlexaFluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (Green). Confocal image showing mainly nuclear and weakly cytoplasmic staining in NIH/3T3 cell

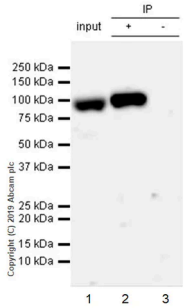
line. ab195889 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (Red). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue). Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is ab150077 AlexaFluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit secondary at 1/1000 dilution.



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-HIF1 beta antibody [EPR23106-55] (ab239366)

HIF1 beta Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-HIF1 beta antibody

Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde fixed, 90% methanol permeabilized NIH/3T3 (mouse embryonic fibroblast) cells labelling HIF1 beta with ab239366 at 1/500 dilution (Red) compared with a Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730, Black) isotype control and an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (Blue). A Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor®488, ab150077) at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-HIF1 beta antibody [EPR23106-55] (ab239366)

HIF1 beta was immunoprecipitated from 0.35 mg NIH/3T3 (mouse embryonic fibroblast) whole cell lysate with ab239366 at 1/30 dilution (2ug in 0.35mg lysates). Western blot was performed on the immunoprecipitate using ab239366 at 1/1000 dilution. VeriBlot for IP Detection Reagent (HRP) (ab131366) was used at 1/5000 dilution.
Lane 1: NIH/3T3 (mouse embryonic fibroblast) whole cell lysate 10ug

Lane 2: ab239366 IP in NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate

Lane 3: Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) instead of ab239366 in NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate

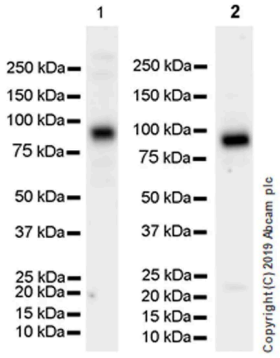
Blocking and dilution buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Exposure time: 3 min.

All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-HIF1 beta antibody [EPR23106-55] (ab239366)

Predicted band size: 87 kDa

Observed band size: 87 kDa



Western blot - Anti-HIF1 beta antibody [EPR23106-55] (ab239366)

Blocking and dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.
Exposure times.

Lane 1:26 seconds; Lane 2:37 seconds.

Lysates should be made fresh and used in WB immediately to minimize protein degradation.

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-HIF1 beta antibody [EPR23106-55] (ab239366) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
NIH/3T3 (mouse embryonic fibroblast) whole cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 2:
HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysate at 10 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/100000 dilution

Predicted band size: 87 kDa

Observed band size: 87 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.